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R. F. McVAY

2,528,239

HANDLE

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FIG. 1.

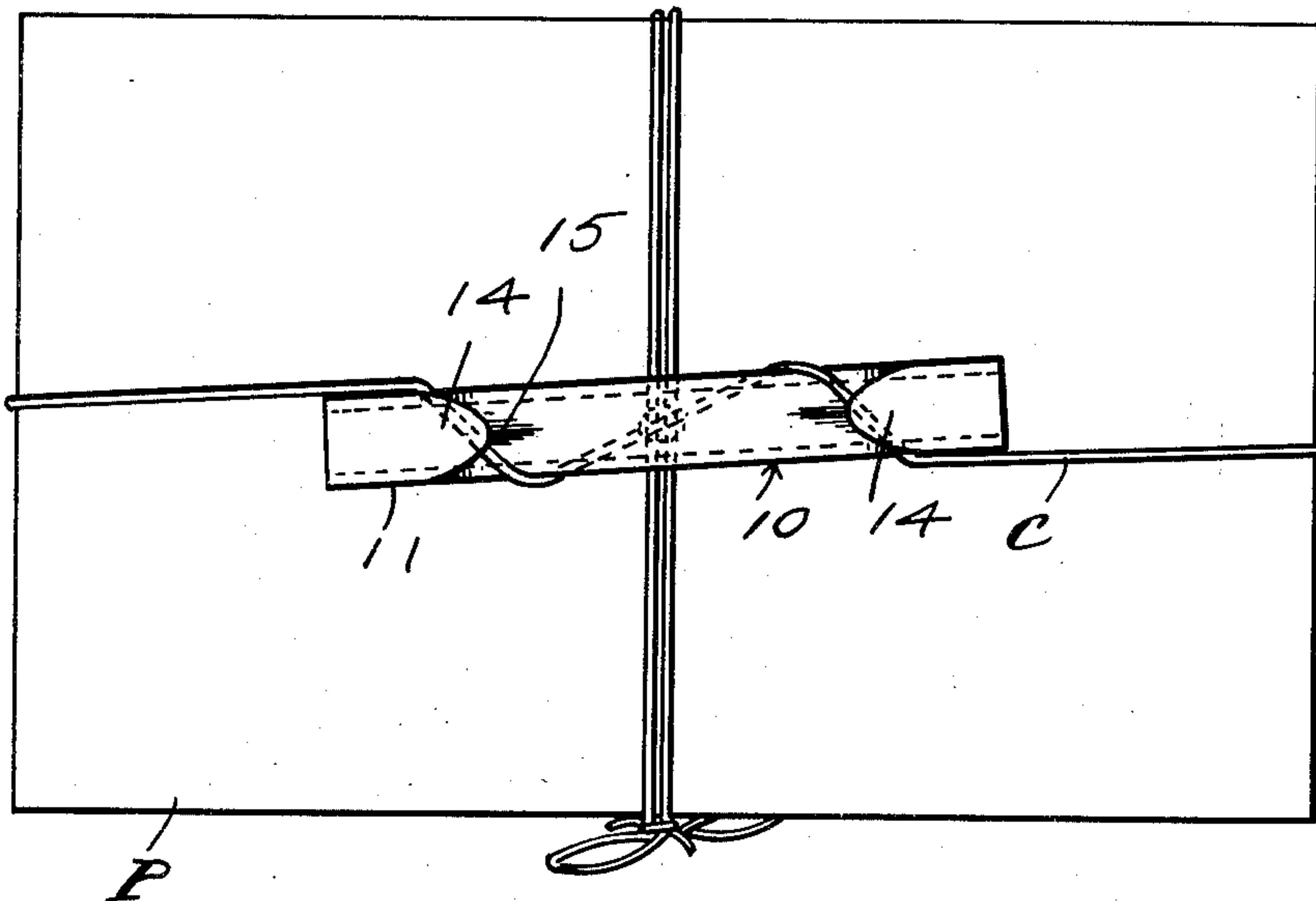


FIG. 2.

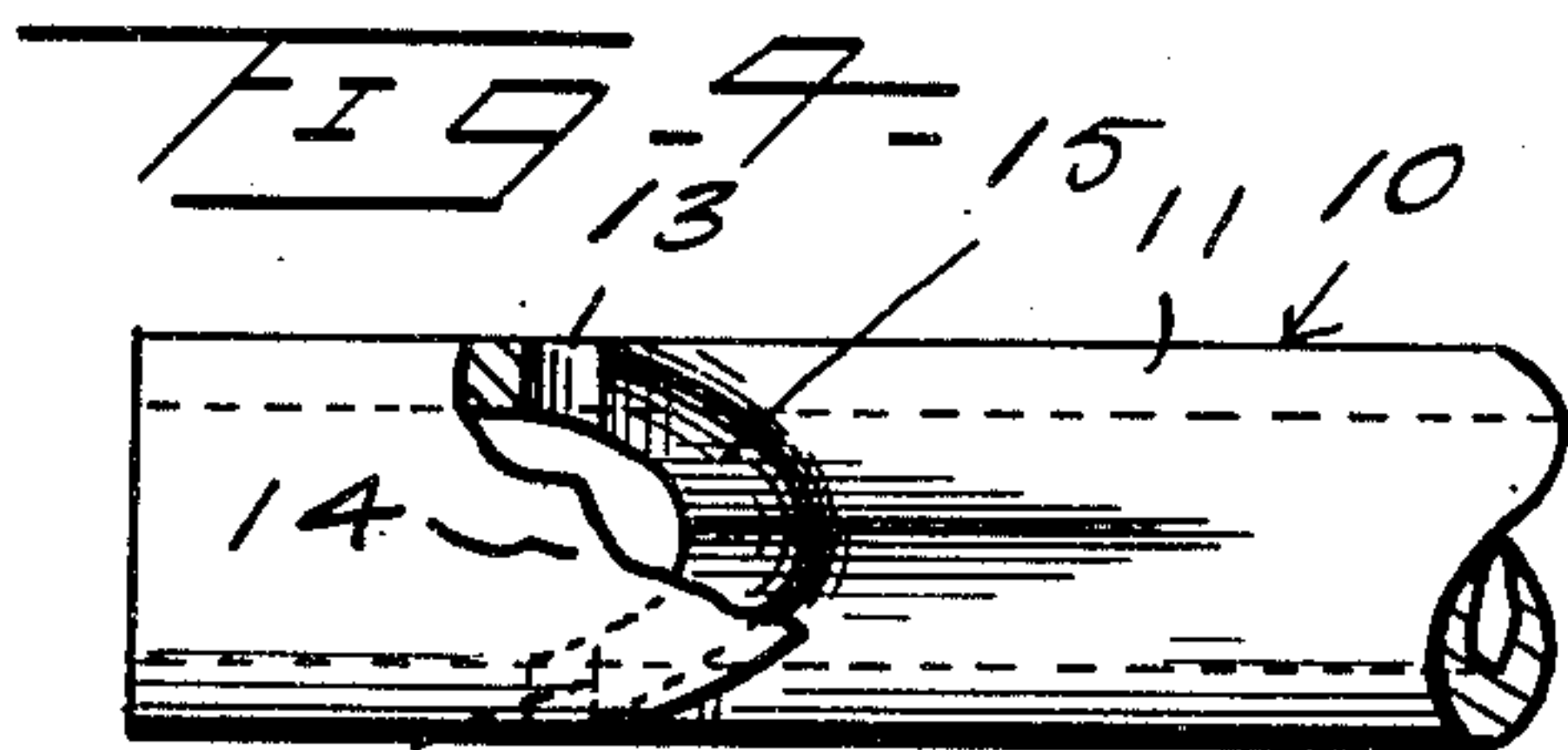
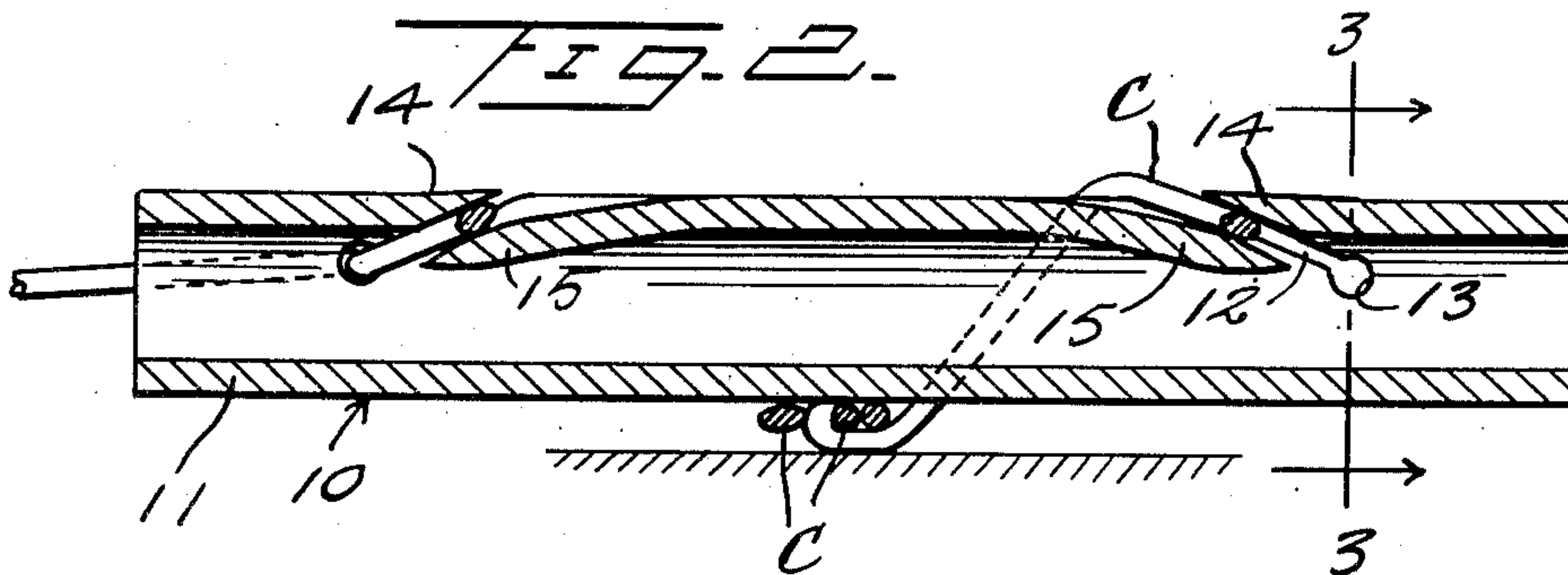
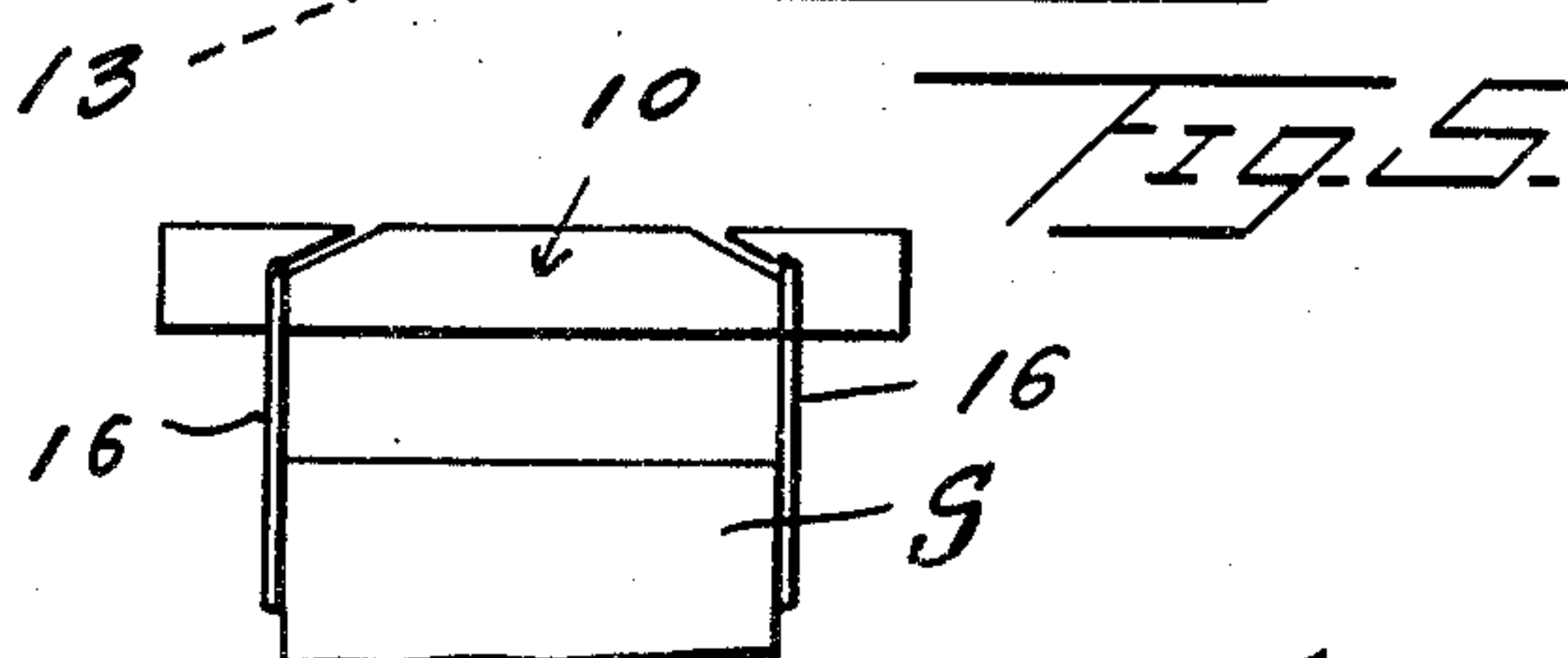
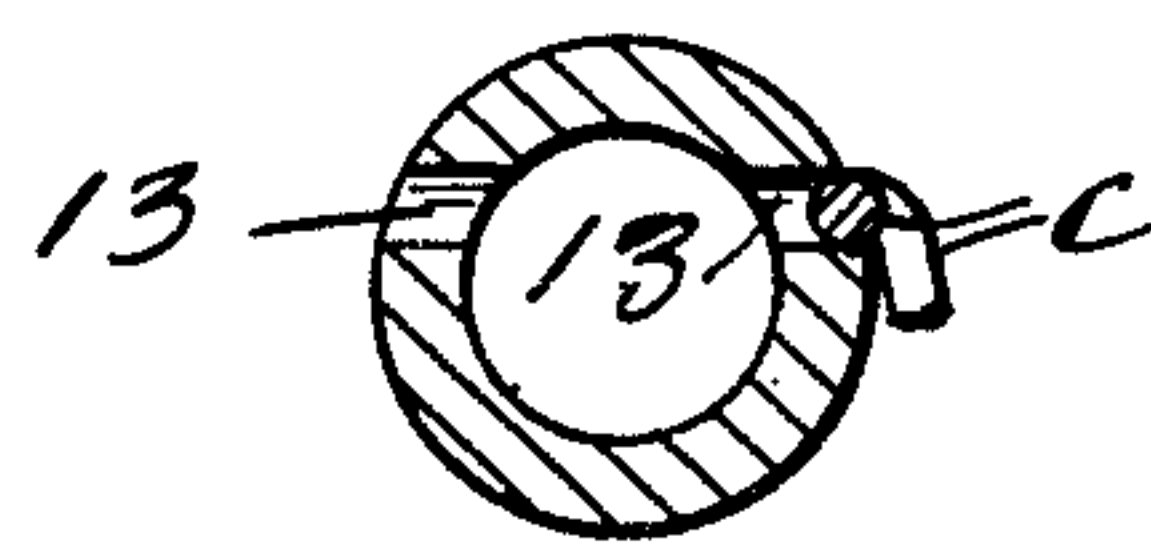


FIG. 4.



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HANDLE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 224—56)

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This invention relates to handles for packages or the like.

An object of this invention is to provide a carrying handle for engagement with the cord used in binding a package, which is so constructed that it can be readily engaged with the cord after the package is bound so that the cord will not cut into the fingers when the package is carried by means of the cord.

Another object of this invention is to provide a carrying handle which is formed of tubular material, such as cardboard or the like, having a pair of slits within which the cord is adapted to be extended, the slits forming clamping tongues for clamping the cord onto the handle.

A further object of this invention is to provide a handle of this kind which is of simple construction and can be produced at very small cost.

With the above and other objects in view, my invention consists in the arrangement, combination and details of construction disclosed in the drawing and specification, and then more particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawing,

Figure 1 is a plan view of a carrying handle constructed according to an embodiment of this invention, showing the handle in applied position, on a package,

Figure 2 is a longitudinal section through the handle,

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2,

Figure 4 is a fragmentary plan view on an enlarged scale, of the handle.

Figure 5 is a detail side elevation of the handle used with the bails of a shopping bag.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 10 designates generally a handle which is formed of a tubular member 11 which is open at each end. The tubular member 11 is preferably formed of cardboard or other fibrous material which has a degree of rigidity and can be manufactured or produced at relatively small cost.

The tubular member 11 is formed with a pair of outwardly divergent slits 12 terminating in enlarged openings or holes 13. The slits 12 form a pair of confronting cord clamping tongues 14 which are adapted to clamp a cord C within the slit 12. As shown in Figure 2, the upper side of the handle 11 inwardly from the slits 12, is bent downwardly as indicated at 15, to facilitate the insertion of the cord C within each slit 12.

In Figure 5 the handle 10 is shown used with a shopping bag S. The two bails 16 of the shopping bag S are extended into the slits 12 and are moved downwardly until they engage in the openings 13. The tongues 14 will hold the bails

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against slipping out when the bag is set down and the handle released.

In the use and operation of this handle, the package P is bound in a conventional manner by the cord C. After the package P has been bound with the cord C, the handle 10 may be applied after the manner shown in Figure 1. The handle 10 is positioned in substantially the center of the package P and overlies the cord C. The cord C is then extended upwardly over one end of the handle 10, being inclined outwardly and is then passed beneath a tongue 14, being engaged in the slit 12 and passing out of the slit 12 through the adjacent opening 13. The opposite end of the handle 10 is then engaged with the cord C in an opposed manner so that the cord C will be disposed in a substantially spiral position about the handle 10.

This handle can be easily and quickly applied and will provide an inexpensive carrying handle for relatively heavy packages which can be applied to the binding cord after the package has been bound by the cord so that the package can be carried by means of the applied handle.

I do not mean to confine myself to the exact details of construction herein disclosed, but claim all variations falling within the purview of the appended claims.

What I claim is:

1. A carrying handle for packages having a binding cord comprising a fibrous tubular member formed with a pair of spaced slits disposed in outwardly divergent relation, the outer ends of said slits terminating in enlarged openings within at least one opening of each slit the cord is adapted to engage, said slits being cut entirely through the wall of said member to thereby form a pair of cord clamping tongues.

2. A carrying handle for packages having a binding cord comprising a tubular member formed with a pair of spaced slits disposed in outwardly divergent relation, the outer ends of said slits terminating in enlarged openings within at least one opening of each slit the cord is adapted to engage, said slits being entirely cut through the wall of said member to thereby form a pair of cord clamping tongues.

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The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

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